

let him accompany me; my sword is by my side, to resent an off-put, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die; and who sits there a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat. Any man dare to think amiss any of my transactions."

Domestic.

From the Charleston Patriot.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received in this city from a member of the Irish Volunteers, dated at

CAMP BRISBANE:

30 miles from St. Augustine, 23d Feb. } We are now in the midst of scenes of the most savage depradations; the plantation of Gen. Hernandez has been laid waste, and many places between this and St. Augustine have been also burnt, and for some distance South of us. The men are in excellent health and spirits. It was delightful to observe when upon more occasions than one our brave fellows were summoned at midnight to arm, upon some alarm of the proximity of the enemy, with what alacrity they prepared to give them a keid mille faulte. We are sometimes put upon rather hard allowance, on the last day's march we had one biscuit each; but thank God we now have plenty. We take up the line of march to-morrow for Belows plantation, where, it is said, there are five hundred Indians encamped. I must conclude, we are going to drill. Remember me to, &c.

Extract of another letter, dated

"St. Augustine, Feb. 25.

"The Indians are now coming over to the whites in small parties of 10 or 12 at a time. Those friendly Indians who a few weeks since came over to act as guides, have confessed that their only reason for doing was to escape punishment, which they saw was coming upon them. The rumor that Powell is dead is gaining ground every day. The whole force now in Florida may be rated at about 3000 men, volunteers and all.

"The Irish Volunteers are all in good health. It was rumored that they had had a brush with the Indians but each is not the case. If the forces now employed were sent into the field immediately we may be able to end the campaign in three weeks or a month."

SATANNAH, March 1.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the John D. Mongin yesterday, that accident occurred on board the steam boat Estiva, which boat left here on Saturday last for Picolata with United States troops that was the cause of the instant death of an individual, a soldier of one of the companies. The accident was occasioned by the machinery of the boat. He further states that there was a man shot through the thigh on board of the Mongin by the accidental discharge of a musket.---Rep.

St. Augustine, Feb. 24.

We understand that Gen. Hernandez's dwelling house at Mala Compra has not been burnt, nor has the dwelling house of Mr. Dupont. We are informed that Gen. Hernandez's sugar mill has been entirely ruined, all the machinery broken and rendered totally useless. Mr. Dupont intends to return to his place immediately, and commence planting, say from the forces which have marched in that direction, it may be considered safe to do so.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 25.

Further hostilities of the Indians.—By accounts received from Micanopy, we learn that two men were fired upon within a mile of that place. One was killed and most shockingly mangled. The particulars are contained in the following extract of a letter received by Mr. C. Waldron, dated Feb. 17th, 1838.

"Yesterday, Isaac Lanin and Willis Nettles went after hogs a little below Mr. Saver's when they were attacked by 15 or 20 Indians. Mr. Nettles ran about two hundred yards and was killed. Lanin made safe home with a ball shot through the calf of his leg. This day a company went out and found Nettles's body—his head taken off; his body split open and his entrails taken out. I never witnessed such a sight as he was. There have been Indians all around us several days. Many saw two yesterday morning in the prairie."

This new instance of depredations and the appearance of Indians in that quarter, may be regarded as a manifesto of their readiness to engage the whites again. It is the last manifest of theirs. Their triumph is short.

By order of Gen. Scott, an express started from this place to Milledgeville yesterday morning.

Capt. Jackson, of the Revenue Cutter Jefferson, has been ordered from the St. Johns, to cruise among the Keys near New River, for the protection of that part of the Territory. Capt. Jackson, though a short time among us, by his kind, officer-like, and gentlemanly deportment, gained the good will and esteem of all who shared his acquaintance. His arrival among us first gave the inhabitants of the River a feeling of greater security.

Owing to the difficulties in bringing the militia into service, which Gen. Call has had to contend, he has resigned the situation of Brigadier General, and accepted that of Lieut. Colonel, to which he was immediately called by the suffrages of the people.

Gen. Scott, we learn, intends establishing a post at Yalaha. Should the Indians retreat southward, as when defeated they probably will, this will become a

most important post, from which to receive supplies, &c.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by one of the officers of Col. Brisbane's Regiment, forwarded to St. Augustine by express. It is dated 20th February. "We have just arrived at a point about 50 miles South of St. Augustine. We are among the Indians, at least some portions of them. Our scouts yesterday discovered a small hunting party but the great distance prevented us from effectually intercepting their retreat. The severity of the campaign, has already been experienced. Last night was unpleasant enough, raining the whole time. We had been compelled to move without our tents, and throughout the night, our force, consisting of four companies, were obliged to remain upon their arms, with the elements exercising their whole force upon them, and for any thing we know, the foe watching us. Our men have all believed in the most commandable manner since we have been in sight of the enemy, and the calmness and precision they have evinced, and the correctness of their maneuvering, has won for them the most flattering esteem from Col. Brisbane, their commanding officer.

"We are now bivouacked at Mr. Rat's plantation. Up to this point we have seen the most numerous evidences of the savage warfare waged by our foes. Plantations totally devastated, and not a single face but that of the foe meeting the troops as they advance.

"I think myself that it is a matter of some doubt whether we will have any thing like a general engagement with the Indians. I rather think that it will be but a detached kind of warfare, in which there will be more of fatigue than danger. My health has never been better—the fatigue and exposure agrees with me remarkably well."

Political.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Pinckney in moving his Resolution adopted the course of our wise forefathers in a parallel, or more properly, in an identical case.

Of those proceedings, Mr. Webster in the great debate of 1830, presented so accurate a statement, that I shall use it, instead of offering a summary of my own.

"Slavery," says Mr. Webster, "has always been regarded as a matter of domestic policy left with the States themselves, and with which the Federal Government has nothing to do—certainly I am, and ever have been of this opinion."

"At the very first Congress petitions on this subject were presented from different States. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, took a lead, and laid before Congress a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives to a select committee—consisting of

Mr. Foster, of New Hampshire.
Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut.
Mr. Lawrence, of New York.
Mr. Sinickson, of New Jersey.
Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania—and
Mr. Parker, of Virginia.

"All of them, as you will observe, Northern men, but the last.

"This Committee made a Report which was made to express three distinct propositions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade.

First—in the words of the Constitution that Congress could not prior to 1808 prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States then existing should think proper to admit.

Second—That Congress had authority to re-train the citizens of the United States, from carrying on the African Slave Trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition, our laws against those who engage in that traffic are founded.

The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following terms.
Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of Slavery; or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide laws and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require.

"This Resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives, so early as March 1790. And not only were the Select Committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all Northern men, but of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority—I believe, nearly two thirds, were Northern men also."

Such was the course of the sages who formed our first Congress, many of whom were framers of the Constitution, and all of whom understood its principles and its history; at this time, an epoch when political excitement was violent—and upon this subject apprehensions were well founded. Societies had already been formed in Maryland, and Pennsylvania, the Press was wailing the attempt, and the French Revolution was extending a more pernicious influence, on this interest of the South, than the British Parliament at present, yet the measures above alluded are those which the sages of 1790, deemed the course of prudence and of duty. The same course now advocated by Mr. Pinckney.

We invite the attention of citizens, to the following remarks of Mr. Madison, on the propriety of the reference on that occasion.

MR. MADISON.

Thought the question before the Committee, was no otherwise important than as gentlemen made it so by their serious opposition. Did they permit the committee of the memorial, as a matter of course, no notice would be taken of it out of doors; it could never be blown up into a decision of the question, respecting the discouragement of the African Slave trade, nor alarm the owners with an apprehension, that the general government were about to abolish Slavery in all the States; such things are not contemplated by any gentleman; but, to appear a-ace, they decide the question more against themselves, than could be the case, if it was determined on its real merits, because the gentleman may be disposed to vote for the commitment of a petition, without any intention of supporting the prayer of it.—*Floyd's Debates*, 36 vols.

MR. MADISON.

The debate has taken a serious turn, and it will be owing to this alone if an alarm is created; for had the memorial been treated in the usual way, it would have been considered as a matter of course, and a report might have been made, so as to have given general satisfaction.

If there was the slightest tendency by the commitment to break in upon the Constitution, he would object to it; but he did not see upon what ground such an event was to be apprehended. The petition prayed in general terms, for the interference of Congress, so far as they were constitutionally authorized; but even its prayer was, in some degree, unconstitutional; it might be committed, as was the case on Mr. Churchman's petition, one part of which was supposed to apply for an unconstitutional interference by the General Government.

Such were the views of James Madison in the vigor of judgment, and when he was the leader in the House of the Southern Republican party. In logical lucidity, in extent of attainment, in moral purity, he never has had his superior in our Republic. On his first appearance in public life, Patrick Henry often said of him, "I never hear that young man argue, but he appears to me to have been studying twenty years before he was born."

In 1790 there were fifty-nine members in the House, of whom forty-three voted for the interference, and but eleven against it—five were absent.

Of the 101 Representatives of the twelve Plantation States, and Territories, 45 concur with Mr. Pinckney—46 voted for his Resolution, and the Delegates of Florida and Arkansas, who are not entitled to vote, approve his Resolution.—Seven members did not vote, and 47 were against the Resolution. We are therefore almost equally divided as to the best mode of procedure, which should teach us moderation, if not diffidence.

A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Churchman was a Mathematician who asked of Congress certain exclusive privileges, and funds, for a voyage to Baffin's Bay to confirm his theory of magnetic variation. The petition was referred and an interesting Report made, which, however, recommended the rejection of the petition, through the want of constitutional power.

From the Georgetown Union.

Mr. Pinckney's Resolutions.—We took occasion a week or two since, to make a few remarks upon the subject of these resolutions. From our remarks, our readers were left to infer, that we considered Mr. Pinckney's course harmless, if not entirely correct, notwithstanding the severe denunciations dealt out against him, by those who were a short time ago hand and glove with this gentleman. We refer to this subject again, not with the view of submitting any additional remarks upon it, but to show, from the following extract from an article in the Columbia Times and Gazette, the estimate in which the professions of Mr. P. is held by his [sic] political friends. We once thought (and will not now say that our opinion is changed,) that Mr. P. and those with whom he acted, affected an attachment to the Union, and did not feel it; but we are a little surprised to see the case soon let out of the bag. The Columbia writer has let his feelings get the better of his discretion—but "murder will out."

Extract from the Times and Gazette.

"The remarkable feature of Mr. Pinckney's speech is his affected, we say affected, attachment to the Union. Can any one be at a loss for this affectation? He adopts the slang of the Van Buren party, that he may impite to those who required a direct vote denying the power of Congress to emancipate the slaves of this District, a desire to dissolve the Union. The effect of his motion is to keep the question open—to say to the abolitionists it is true we have the power, but we do not now think it expedient to act; you must wait until it is expedient! Whereas the motion to reject, by denying the right of Congress to act, closed the door in the face of the incendiaries. Which is best calculated to preserve the Union?

"We could quote several others, but these will serve to shew the simultaneous opinions of all true southern patriots, who are not cringing to Van Buren for future rewards, and that they are but one and the same.—And we sincerely trust that the immediate constituents of Mr. Pinckney, (and we doubt not their spirit at all times to assert their rights and privileges) will take due care to have themselves represented at the next election by some pure and incorruptible representative."

From the Charleston Patriot.

Those who recollect the commercial character and vicissitude of 1810, can bear testimony to the similarity of the present

year with that. We need not recur to the year 1825—that is too recent in the recollection of all to require any allusion to it as one of warning and admonition. That speculation is rife and has proceeded to the very verge of extreme danger, none but those who have little to lose by any turn of the wheel of fortune or contingency in the chapter of accidents, can be so blind as not to perceive or destitute of candor as not to admit.

It is true that our principal staple sells high in the foreign markets, and while this is the case a re-action may not be at hand as soon as under other circumstances would take place. But the measure of our exports is generally the measure of our imports. If we have a great amount against which to draw in foreign countries, we also anticipate this advantage by making the debtor balance or more than balance the creditor side of the account. Our Spring importations will therefore be very large, and if by any unforeseen contingency the great staple of our country, almost the only medium by which our importations are paid, should decline in the markets abroad, the necessity of making remittances for heavy importations, will leave a large void to be supplied by the transmission of specie. The state of the foreign exchange is the only commercial barometer by which the Banks can be governed, and so soon as bills on foreign countries should so advance as that a small profit can be made by the remittance of specie, the institutions are pressed, and by unavoidable consequence they press their customers.

This is ordinarily the state of things, and we know not why the present year should form an exception to the operation of a general law. There is every symptom that since the winding up of the concerns of the Bank of the United States, a diseased state of credit has taken place and the currency seems in a fair way of being disordered. Let all concerned in commercial transactions, we repeat, bear these facts in mind, and not lose that equipoise between the dictates of prudence and the spirit of adventure, that is suggested by experience and sanctioned by strict mercantile integrity.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SUGAR IN FRANCE.

It is, no doubt, within the knowledge of almost every reader, that one of the measures included in the vast scheme of Napoleon for breaking down the commercial supremacy of England—or perhaps we should rather say, for establishing the commercial independence of France—was an energetic and persevering endeavor to perfectiate the manufacture of sugar from the juice of the common beet. The immediate cause of the attempt was the loss to France of her West India colonies, from which she had hitherto been supplied with that important article of luxury, or necessity. The experiments were successful, but they were made too late to be of any immediate service to the country. Very soon after the discovery, the war was brought to a close, some of the colonies were restored, and it became the policy of the re-established dynasty, to favor their interests as much as possible; and to this end protection laws were enacted prohibiting the import of sugar except from the French colonies, and a debenture was also established on sugar exported from France, after being refined in that kingdom.

But little benefit, if any, accrued, however, to the consumer from these measures, by reason of the high duty imposed on the imported article, no doubt rendered necessary by the financial embarrassments of the kingdom at the epoch of the Bourbon restoration; a duty exceeding 75 per cent on the cost of the importation, and asking the retail price to the consumer about 30 cents of our money to the pound.

But out of this evil a great good has sprung. The enormous price of foreign sugar induced the proprietors of the beet root manufactures, which had been totally neglected for several years, to direct attention to them once again. The experiments were resumed—the imperfect process was gradually improved—capitalists were encouraged to invest their money in the manufacture; and the results are striking and important. In 1830 there were but 57 establishments for its prosecution, in the whole kingdom, and the product was decidedly inferior to the imported article. Now it is quite equal; and the establishment have increased to the number of 407. These yielded in 1834, thirty millions of kilogrammes of loaf sugar, being about half the consumption, and in 1835, it is believed that the product was enlarged to forty millions. The retail price is twenty sous the pound, and this superiority of cheapness of course gives it a preference to the colonial sugar with the great majority of buyers. The principal profit of the manufacturer, however, is derived from exportation, by reason of the debenture, as well as from the exemption of the beet root sugar from the heavy importation duty which is still retained, and which materially encumbers the refiner who employs the imported raw material.

It may well be supposed that such a state of things is not unrepiningly submitted to by the importers in France, or by the planters in the colonies, they have addressed strong memorials to the government upon the subject; and these memorials now a nature one of the gravest topics of consideration for the ministers of commerce and finance. The memorialists pray for a reduction of the duty on colonial sugar, or an increase upon that made from the beet root, with an additional clause excluding the latter from the advantages of the drawback. What the decision of the ministry will be, is yet a matter of conjecture.

Of one thing, however, there is no

room for doubt; the manufacture of beet root sugar, now that it has been brought to perfection in France, will soon become general throughout the whole continental Europe. What the effect will be upon the West Indies and southern portion of the United States, is a question that may be deserving of grave consideration.

The Methodist Book Concern.—The meeting last evening in Green street was one of much interest, and its results surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The official proceedings will be shortly published; meantime we state, for the information of the public, that upward of THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS were subscribed.—*Can. Adv.*

Beautiful Incident.—At the meeting of citizens in the Methodist church in Green street held last evening for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the noble structure known as "The Methodist Book Concern," very interesting and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, and the Rev. Mr. Waugh. The history of that extensive institution, from its infancy, fifty years ago; its recent means of great and extensive usefulness; and the efficient and salutary manner in which they have been applied, were disclosed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and with the best possible effect as will be seen in the sequel. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Bangs related the following remarkable incident. Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible, containing the 14th chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which had carried it thither. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marked as to be legible, save the 11th verse, which reads in the words following:—

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee is burnt up with fire; and all our pleasant things are laid waste."

We know not how the relation of this incident impressed others, but to us it appeared of striking interest and beauty. True, there seems no special reason why such a message should have been providentially sent to the man who found it; but the message was sent, and all but the message was obliterated by the melancholy occurrence of which it gave such signal intelligence. The leaf was brought over to this city by the finder and has been placed in one of our bookstores. *Ind.*

From the Globe.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.

A Mr. Colt of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city, a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball. It may be made to contain from six to ten. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel; and when discharged the act of cocking brings the next tube into position until all are discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new implement of war has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifled pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint company, with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols, for private use, and that in a few months his guns will be in the market.

A TURKISH TRAGEDY.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Constantinople, Nov. 25.—"A Greek is now hanging up at the door of a Turkish lady in this place, who attained the elevation under the following circumstances. He was by trade a tailor, and used to sit industriously at his little open shop nearly opposite the house of the lady in question, who, for hours together was wont to least her eyes on the handsome young *giazur*, as she peeped through her small case-work jealousy. Her breast was inflamed with love; and as a Turkish lady in such a case does not

Let concealment, like a worm in the bud, Feed on her Danaan cheeks, they soon came to a good understanding.— Their meetings at first were well arranged, and there was little danger of a discovery, and thus nearly two years ran on smoothly. Constant success led, as usual, to carelessness, and finally the tailor was caught in the arms of his mistress. He was soon dragged before the Seraskier, and the evidence being conclusive, he was condemned to the penalty he could not but be aware would follow discovery. The law of the land condemns to death such intercourse between a Turkish woman and an infidel man. The lady, however, has been allowed to live for the present, as she is the way that "women wish to be who fore their"—tailors! It is very possible she may escape, though now confined, until she shall be "confined," in order that afterwards she may make the acquaintance of the Basploras—ewed up in a "bag."

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber, on Friday the 2d ult, a bay ARK, 14 or 15 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber. NANCY REED.

March 5—Gulf